

# The Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1914.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH and Breakfast  
are served together with unfailing regularity  
in the Best Homes of Richmond.  
Is your morning program complete?

## Richmond's Fall Show

ALL the stores in Richmond will have their  
fall openings simultaneously and with  
great display this week. This is an invitation  
to all country cousins to pay us a visit  
and see what Richmond has to show them.  
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are three  
days of the year on which, next to fair week,  
almost here, everybody, especially every woman,  
who loves pretty things to wear, ought  
to be in the shopping districts of Richmond.  
They should come, see and be conquered;  
they should walk up and down Broad Street,  
from Ninth to Elba Station, and wander  
down side streets and onto Main, and follow  
every clue which looks as if it might lead to  
the long-coveted bargain.

## The United States Is All Right

ACCORDING to the weekly letter of Henry  
Claws, the country is rapidly adjusting  
itself to war conditions, and already "shows  
visible signs of recovery from the terrific  
blow which fell upon the entire civilized  
world more than six weeks ago." The shock  
has been met with remarkable success, he  
says, and the situation is vastly better than  
at any time since the war began. As closely  
as the business of one country is related to  
that of the others, and as tightly bound up  
with Europe as is its credit system, the  
United States is too large, too nearly independent,  
too prosperous to be fatally struck  
by any European calamity. We can be seriously  
inconvenienced for a time, but permanent  
injury of serious nature cannot be ef-  
fected. The country is safe, rich and growing  
richer. Our task is to see that prosperity  
is distributed rightly and justly.

## Football in Virginia

RICHMOND lovers of the great college  
gridiron sport will have opportunity  
this fall to see more and better games of  
football than at any season for many years.  
All the big teams of the State, except one,  
will be seen on the local grounds. In addition  
to the championship games of the Eastern  
colleges, and patrons of the game are  
looking forward to some splendid sport.  
There is one drawback to it all, however.  
The larger colleges of the State when they  
play here will play foreign and not with Vir-  
ginia teams, and in most instances the com-  
petitors are not logical rivals. Of the four  
large colleges in the State, one does not play  
any of the others, and none plays all the  
others. There is no football rivalry between  
Virginia colleges.

This is an old condition, that has long  
called for protest, but without avail. All  
the football public has ever got for its pains  
has been worthless explanations, attempting  
to place blame for the condition upon the  
others. For all that, of course, the public  
doesn't care a rap. It wants football.

## Who Bother With These?

A N American relief committee in London is  
struggling with funds to send stranded  
Americans home. Distinguished men have  
traveled overseas to let the women have first  
and second cabin. Fine women have doubled  
and bunked in corners on decks, so that  
there might be room for others.

Now comes the story of many American  
women, who loathe second-class passen-  
age home, which is the best that can be  
offered many in the effort to care for all on  
small funds. Two young American women,  
given an order for accommodations on a hotel  
of reasonable rates, went instead to one of  
the most expensive hostilities to be found, and  
the committee had to foot the bill.

Unless there is some very good reason—  
some reason that does not appear on the sur-  
face, nor come out with moderate digging—  
the committee ought to do the very best pos-  
sible for all, and treat unreasonable demands  
as waivers of all rights. Good Americans,  
men or women, ought to recognize and ap-  
preciate the difficulties of transportation.  
Those who make trouble without cause, who  
add to the committee's burdens, are, well,  
they are not very good Americans. And, that  
being the case, why should the committee  
bother about them at all?

## The Slav Peril

IN THEIR effort to gain American sympathy  
the Germans have brought forward only  
one point that seriously engages American  
attention. That is with respect to the danger  
of Russian growth and to the need of Ger-  
man culture prevailing over Muscovite semi-  
barbarism.

Unfortunately for Germany, this plea is  
greatly weakened by the fact that the Kaiser  
was quite content to be the ally of Russia  
so long as it served his purpose. When there  
was an alliance of the three Emperors of  
Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary we  
heard no word of the Slav menace, which  
was quite as great then as it is now. If  
Germany really dreaded the destruction of  
what is called Western civilization, she  
would have left no stone unturned to ally  
herself with France and England, in both  
of which countries the lamp of civilization  
is well tended. Germany has made no seri-

ous attempt to better her relations with those  
nations. The British proffer of a "naval  
holiday," during which the building of war-  
ships was to cease in both countries, was  
rejected with something that approximated  
scorn. Twice since the war of 1870 has  
Germany sought to crush France, and might  
have done so had it not been for Russia.  
There may be a Slav peril. The anxious  
world was sure of only one thing—that Ger-  
man preparedness for war, German worship  
of the War God would at length mean the  
conflict now raging.

## A Last Word

THE man that has the right to vote and  
does not exercise that right to-morrow is  
not worthy to possess the franchise. Not for  
many years have the voters of Virginia been  
called upon to decide by their ballots so im-  
portant an issue as the one now before them.  
There is no law-abiding citizen of this State  
who should not manfully vote No on a propo-  
sition which seeks to fix upon him the self-  
confessed stigma of being incompetent to  
manage his own local affairs. It is not the  
good or evil of liquor which is to be passed  
upon to-morrow. The liquor problem will be  
with us until men are radically different from  
the beings they now are. The only question  
that will be decided to-morrow is whether or  
not in their own opinion the men of Virginia  
are capable of managing their local affairs  
themselves.

Every other consideration is subsidiary.  
Even the possibility or probability that if the  
State-wide prohibitionists are successful to-  
morrow, they will undertake other enter-  
prises for the diminution of local self-govern-  
ments, is of slight consequence, if once the  
breach in the wall is made. The voters must  
decide whether any opening at all is to be  
given to those who would invade a commu-  
nity's right to control communal affairs com-  
munity.

The electorate should not permit itself to  
be unduly swayed by any other consideration.  
The fact that loss of revenue must be made  
up by increased taxation, which the rural dis-  
tricts must bear as well as the municipalities,  
has its importance. So also has the fact that  
the universal experience in prohibition States  
is that illicit distilleries multiply together  
with bootleggers and blind tigers, who sell  
poison to children as willingly as to men.  
That prohibition imposed on communities  
without their consent means violations to an  
extent which results in contempt for all law,  
is an axiom. All these powerful and irrefu-  
table arguments against an affirmative vote  
have value, particularly when they are  
coupled with the inherent insincerity of a  
movement which leaves the manufacture of  
some forms of alcoholic beverages as a legal  
occupation, while the manufacture of other  
forms is made illegal, and makes a man a  
criminal for attempting to sell in this State  
that which it is legal to manufacture in this  
State.

These considerations—moral, economic, so-  
cial—have great force. But we hold that  
their force is practically negligible when con-  
trasted with the supreme importance of de-  
fending the bitterly-won right of self-govern-  
ment. Throughout the ages men have laid  
down their lives to acquire and preserve that  
right. The history of Virginia bears eloquent  
witness to the heroic devotion of her  
sons to the principle of self-government.  
The Virginians of to-day are as determined  
as they ever were to maintain their right to  
govern themselves.

## To Those We Love

CONGRESS has just passed the late Mrs.  
Wilson's favorite bill, designed to do  
away with the alley slum in Washington. It  
was a hastened action, put in motion so that  
before she died she could know that to this  
measure Congress was pledged with the sort  
of pledge that would not be broken nor  
traded. As we record the fact of the bill's  
passage, we regret in the same act that she  
could not have lived to see its operation—  
could not have witnessed herself the great  
improvement in condition of living.

To those we love we give without quibble  
or reservation; to those we love we yield.  
In no sense, not in its greatest civic use-  
fulness, can the alley slum bill be regarded as  
less than a great President's gift to the  
memory of his beloved, his worthy helpmate.  
It was no mere act of Congress. What a  
pretty thing if it could be known as the  
"Love Act," so that for all time that portion  
of humanity most benefited and lifted would  
know that it sprang from the one human  
emotion that works no ill, that never loses  
sweetness, that seeks always the best! The  
influence of such a thing might be a won-  
derful step toward kindness, and whatever  
helps in that direction is wholly good.

## Fighting in Mexico.

FIGHTING between the one-time Mexican  
Federalists and the Constitutionalists, now  
in control of the Federal government, fur-  
nishes no great cause for worry. Extreme  
pessimists will seize upon these minor en-  
gagements as furnishing proof that peace has  
not been attained and will find some way to  
argue from it that it cannot be had without  
intervention by the United States. Those  
easily cheered souls who believed that the  
whole Mexican problem had been settled for  
once and all will lose all their hope, as is the  
nature of their kind, and drop again into  
despair. On the other hand, those who know  
that peace has not been found in Mexico and  
who know that the problem still vexes will  
dismiss the accounts of the fighting with lit-  
tle thought. They expected it and have al-  
ready discounted it. Their hope is in the  
future, for they know that, while much re-  
mains to be done, a long step forward has  
been made, and that the foundations for a  
peaceful solution of the troubles in Mexico  
have been laid. They are neither too hopeful  
of an early settlement nor too despairing  
when the march of progress receives some  
checks.

New York, which has a notion it is the  
United States, has borrowed \$100,000,000  
to offset Uncle Sam's preparations to raise  
ditto.

"Armies of nations again at death grips,"  
reads Columbia State headline. What was  
the result of the first "death" grip?

King Mendick's wife is dead again, but  
she can't expect to get in the class with her  
deceased husband and Franz Josef.

Still, Sir Lionel Cardon probably is not con-  
sidered enough to believe that he is as poor  
a diplomat as A. Russian Bey.

The divine right to rule doesn't seem  
elastic enough to cover the right to conquer.

The one river that men of all the armies  
can cross is the River Styx.

Maybe Europa is just putting on the fall  
styles for Europa.

## WAYSIDE CHATS WITH OLD VIRGINIA EDITORS

Answering our query as to who will get the  
white flag, should Turkey enter the war, the  
Blackstone Courier says no one, as there'll be  
only the wishbone left. Well, who'll get the  
longest end of the wishbone?

"Some men think that they could save a great  
deal of money if their wives, who earn it for  
them, would only spend less," remarks the  
Orange Observer, whose sex was already known.

"We stand pat," says the Newport News Times-  
Herald. Does the Lynchburg Advance—whaddye  
say?—call him?

"God has allowed me to be wounded? I am  
proud of the day I fell," said Emperor William's  
youngest son, moving the Bristol Herald-Courier  
to remark that "if the Lord had anything to do  
with it, we would like to call attention to the  
fact that He has allowed quite a few men to  
be killed." But if the Lord had allowed Joachim  
to be killed, manifestly he could not have been  
proud. And Joachim is a Hohenzollern, and,  
therefore, entitled to special consideration.

The Halifax Gazette will hereafter appear  
twice a week, instead of weekly. That's  
coming by degrees. We hope to see the day  
when it will appear daily.

"Lessons From the War" is the subject of a  
Staunton Leader editorial. Lessons is about all  
most folks will get out of it.

The Rockbridge County News has a two-  
column editorial on "morals." We didn't know  
there were that many in this wicked world.

"It is not at all likely that the Republicans  
of the Tenth District will nominate a candidate  
for Congress," thinks the Clifton Forge Review.  
Sounds reasonable. The Republicans of the  
Tenth District are reasonable men.

"The Baltimore Sun has again slightly changed  
its management, but it, in the face and in spite  
of changes, may always be relied on to be the  
old reliable Sunpaper," says the Norfolk Vir-  
ginian-Pilot. True, in spite of the fact that it  
grew a little hysterical over that regional bank  
business.

"Colonel Roosevelt had his left wing turned  
in Maine," says the Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.  
And he will have his centre crushed in  
Pennsylvania.

The Newport News Press offers a year's  
subscription for a bale of cotton, thereby pro-  
ving its patriotism, as it modestly asserts. Bear-  
ing in mind that the Times-Dispatch is the  
most patriotic in the world, we deem ourselves  
equally patriotic by offering six months subscrip-  
tion for a bale.

All the newspapers in the State agree on one  
phase of the prohibition election. They all, with  
one accord, pronounce it an important election.

## RANDOM COMMENT ON "DOWN HOME" VIEWS

"We should not object to the war tax, provided  
we get our pork," says the Durham Herald. So  
think every community, and hence the pork  
barrel.

"Italian people clamor for war. Which shows  
that the Italian people have a lot to learn,"  
observes the Raleigh News and Observer. Any  
people that clamor for war with the great  
object lesson before its eyes is hopeless, and  
deserves all the accompanying misfortunes.

The Warrenton Record congratulates the  
Henderson Leaf "upon its removal to its  
new and up-to-date quarters, built expressly  
for it," and says that "Brother Way is to be  
congratulated upon his success in moving so  
quickly and so smoothly." It's enterprise that  
a newspaper must have, above all things, and  
the newspaper that has it will succeed.

Speaking of Mexico, the Raleigh Times says  
that "England will step in a little later, you  
may be sure, and demand a few things because  
of assassinations down there. England never  
forgets." Our guess is that when this war is  
over England will forget for some while any  
and everything that is likely to cause friction  
with this country. Ditto the other countries.

"The street masher," says the Asheville  
Citizen, "deserves no special privileges." He  
deserves the special privileges of a nice, uncom-  
fortable jail cell, where no one will interfere  
with his privacy.

"Rush the growler to the rear," advises the  
Wilmington Star. Most people engaging in that  
little pastime do seem to show a preference for  
the back door.

The Fatherland, having spoken of it as the  
"Rawley Times," that newspaper is hereby  
exempted from adherence to President Wilson's  
proclamation of neutrality.

The Charlotte Observer, we think, correctly  
summarizes the situation in France in these  
words: "The defeat of Germany in this defensive  
engagement would indicate the beginning of the  
end. On the other hand, the repulse of the  
allied forces would mean realignments and re-  
organization of plans and necessarily a prolonga-  
tion of the struggle to a shattering of all hopes  
for a short war."

## QUERIES AND ANSWERS

### Old Coins.

Lists from R. V. D., T. T. M. and Miss A. B.  
contain nothing worth the trouble of selling.  
The Confederate notes listed by J. P. Walton  
will bring about 10 cents each.

### Councillors.

Please give the list of "Councillors of State"  
in the "Foreign" of Extra Billy Smith.

### First United States Mint.

Please tell me where and when the first United  
States Mint was established. R. E. THAMES.  
Under act of Congress approved by President  
April 2, 1792. On the east side of Seventh  
Street, near Arch, in Philadelphia, begun in  
July and occupied in October, 1792, was the first  
mint building. It was also the first building  
erected in the United States under authority  
of Federal government for public use.

### Measures.

Will you be good enough to state the dimen-  
sions of boxes which will contain a barrel, a  
bushel, a half-bushel and a gallon? I wish to  
keep the sizes handy, and many other farmers  
would be glad to have them.

### Confederate Money.

At what date did Confederate money begin to  
depreciate? Was there any time after that  
when the tendency was changed? R. L. S.

From November, 1861. The decline was steady  
through March, 1864, at which time the rate  
was about 23 for 1 against Confederate cur-  
rency. In April, May and June, 1864, the rate  
advanced for the better, going as low as 17.5 for 1.  
From July, 1864, to the end, the rate steadily  
dropped with no reaction.

## WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Richmond Dispatch Sept. 21, 1864.

There is nothing new from Georgia. The  
"front" is quiet under the flag of truce oplate  
administered to its fullest extent. The flag of  
truce detail on our side is said to be under the  
direction of an officer of General Hood's staff,  
and consists of 100 men, with a sufficient num-  
ber of wagons to bring off the refugees who  
may "elect" the South as their residence. It  
is very plain that Sherman has gotten the bet-  
ter of General Hood in these flag of truce nego-  
tiations.

There was really nothing of interest for the  
war news column yesterday. There were, of  
course, numerous rumors about raids and ex-  
pected raids and looked for battles and some  
other dreadful things, but up to the time of  
going to press nothing worth recordation trans-  
pired.

There was extreme quiet at and about Petra-  
burg yesterday. With the exception of a limited  
amount of shelling on the part of the Fed-  
erals there was absolutely nothing doing. The  
shelling did little or no damage.

There are vague reports of a Federal raid in  
Northern Virginia, but no details are obtain-  
able. One report is that a Federal force of  
cavalry rushed down upon Orange Courthouse,  
but were met six miles out by a Confederate  
contingent that repulsed them in great shape.  
The enemy then turned their attention to Gor-  
donville. Before reaching there, however,  
they were met by a hurriedly summoned Con-  
federate force that drove them back. In the  
raid the Federals are said to have destroyed  
by burning the Rapidan Station on the Orange  
and Alexandria Railroad.

The report comes that General Sherman has  
established his headquarters on Marietta Street  
in Atlanta, and has issued an order which, in  
effect, signifies that he thinks himself to be  
the monarch of all that he surveys.

Now there is truly going to be some fun of  
a kind. A telegram from New York says that  
General Foster has ordered a rigid draft of all  
the colored-bodied "colored citizens" in his de-  
partment. The result may be a riot or it may be  
something else. Who knows?

A large and destructive fire added to the war  
horrors of Charleston yesterday. Twenty build-  
ings in Archdale, Beaufort, Clifford and West  
Streets were destroyed. In a second fire two  
large mansions on Trade and Meeting Streets  
were totally destroyed. It is quite certain that  
all of these fires were of incendiary origin.

While fires were raging in Charleston yester-  
day the Federals kept busy shelling the city.  
Not less than 120 shells were fired into the city  
while the firebells were ringing.

The flag of truce boat came up from Varina  
last night with nearly a thousand sick and  
wounded Confederate soldiers on board. These  
unfortunates are being cared for by the good  
women of Richmond and the hospital force.

It is reported that yellow fever is raging in  
Charleston. Fifteen cases were reported yester-  
day.

## Current Editorial Comment

### Talking Diplomats of Europe

In an age which thinks that it will  
be saved by its much talk-  
ing no one need be surprised if  
"indiscretions" grow garrulous.  
Nor has American diplomacy  
as many have imagined, been a notable offen-  
der. Our "diplomatic" representatives have usu-  
ally been less at fault in what they said than  
in what they did. Lack of manners, ignorance  
of the customs of the country, inability to  
speak the language—these have been the charges  
seriously leveled against them.

Experienced men like Count Bernstorff and  
Sir Lionel Cardon cannot offend and through ig-  
norance. If they talk too much they do it un-  
intentionally and for an object easily perceptible.  
Rustem Bey was another offender of the sort,  
the 23 an unskilled unit. The Turk has al-  
ready had a gentle hint to restrain himself,  
and the British ambassador at Washington has  
disapproved Sir Lionel. The German ambassador's  
remarks are perhaps pleasing to his govern-  
ment, but the American people are getting a  
little tired of it. Would not a judicious silence  
be more helpful to his cause just now? Phila-  
delphia Public Ledger.

### Peace Progress Made

There is nothing so far in  
the grammar of events that de-  
fies a basis of peace, yet a cer-  
tain official authority, unques-  
tionably attached to the vague  
indefinite, intangible proposals  
that have been advanced in Washington. It is  
Berlin is rapidly reaching the point at which  
the Kaiser might be willing to discuss terms.  
This, at least, marks progress, and the President  
is relied upon to take full advantage of the  
first opportunity to push the negotiations  
further.

There is nothing to gain by nagging the Ger-  
mans, or by nagging the allies. War is like a  
lover that has to burn itself out, but the pre-  
sent situation is such that this war is burning it  
self out more rapidly than most of us had dared  
to hope. The fact that peace can be discussed  
at all at this time is a matter of the utmost  
promise.—New York World.

### Our Own Kaiser Passes

Mr. Roosevelt's admission that  
in August he became convinced of  
his inability to obtain the Re-  
publican nomination for the pre-  
sidency in 1916 is acknowledge-  
ment of the inevitable. He would  
probably not admit that the spectacle of  
Kaiserism rampant in Europe has been an im-  
portant factor in blighting the prospects of our  
own political Kaiser—meaning, of course, him-  
self—but the coincidence is striking. If that  
coincidence is not a mere accident, Mr. Roose-  
velt's fate is because he is not a Kaiser.  
Bereft of all prospect of coming to the presi-  
dency, Mr. Roosevelt ceases to be a  
presidential possibility. He can only continue  
to be a damage to the party from which he  
obtained every office he ever held.—New York  
Herald.

### Indian Troops in Europe

Correspondents report the in-  
crease pride and gratification with  
which the decision to employ na-  
tive Indian troops has been re-  
ceived by all the Indian peo-  
ple. In our judgment it is an act of  
the soundest statesmanship. Ever since the war  
broke out a great wave of loyalty has swept  
from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, native  
princes have made more than princely gifts and  
offers of help, internal discontents have been  
borne away in an outburst of genuine imperial  
sentiment, and the consciousness has miracu-  
lously descended upon all races and creeds that  
this is India's war no less than Great Britain's.

The government have done well to respond  
to and lean upon the passionate desire to serve  
the empire in her hour of need. Nothing but  
Richmond, the India and for  
ourselves.—London Daily Mail.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

### Prayer and Slaughter.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—The picture of "Devastation," reads  
a head line in this morning's Times-Dispatch.  
"Abomination and death now reign within  
the of Marne was fought. And it was done by  
men praying to the Prince of Peace."

J. M. C.

Richmond, September 20, 1914.

An Important Question.  
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—May I, through your columns, remind  
the people of Richmond that at the regular elec-  
tion in November they will have the opportunity  
to vote for a compulsory school attendance law  
in Richmond, and thereby bring their city in  
line with the progressive municipalities of this  
country, but of the whole world? That  
election is a most important one for Richmond,  
and I hope you will urge all citizens to vote for  
compulsory education.

A TEACHER.  
Richmond, September 19, 1914.

## GREAT CAESAR'S GHOST!

ONE OF THE DAY'S BEST CARTOONS



—From the New York Evening Sun

## "Missing" Are Now Accounted for

LONDON, September 20.—The British  
public was deeply astonished when the  
official press bureau gave out the first  
news of the "missing" British soldiers,  
numbered more than ten to one the  
combined dead and injured. How could  
so many men "get lost" was the ques-  
tion constantly asked.

The "missing" are now being ex-  
plained. The daily arrival of groups  
of stragglers, who are lost from their  
regiments and have come back to join  
new battalions being formed.

By the Boulogne boat arrived an  
unkept, ragged group of eight men  
in the garb of French peasants.  
One had a corduroy jacket, trousers  
much too short for him, and his shoes  
unwashed, and with two or  
three days' growth of beard, they  
walked out of the Harbour Station.

As they passed talking, I caught a  
broad Irish brogue and a response in  
an equally pronounced Scotch dialect.

"Who are you?" I inquired.  
"British soldiers, guv'nor," was the  
reply. "Lost our regiments, borrowed  
these 'ere togs, came through the Ger-  
man lines, reached Boulogne at last,  
and now we are going to shorelife to  
report. Then we are going back again."

I got into conversation with them,  
and heard from them a remarkable  
story.

They were of various regiments—  
Royal Scots, Irish Rifles, Somerset-  
shires, Middlesex, and others. They  
told me of having been surrounded in  
an equally pronounced Scotch dialect.  
A small French village, which they  
thought was called Auberges, several  
miles south of Mons, by a large Ger-  
man force, of having made their way  
back through the German lines, and  
being directed by French peasants,  
who told them the way across country.

London man, whom his comrades  
called "Big," how, though over-  
whelmingly outnumbered, the British  
forces had held their own against the  
Germans for twenty-four hours, inflicting  
very heavy loss and suffering se-  
verely themselves.

After Mons the general retirement  
began, and was accompanied by fight-  
ing every day and nearly all day, right  
down the country.

They were very hard pressed all the  
way. On Wednesday we were in a  
village which was shelled, and eventu-  
ally blown to bits. The Germans ad-  
vanced across a bridge. They were  
holding our children in front of  
them—not driving them, but literally  
carrying them, holding the women up  
below the arm pits to screen themselves.

Of course, our gunners could not do  
anything. It was worse than any sav-  
age warfare I have ever imagined.  
When they were cut off from their  
regiment they had no orders as to  
where they were to return to, and knew  
nothing of the country.

They spoke very highly of the kind-  
ness of the French peasants who had  
shown them, once they could make  
them understand who they were.

"Up to then," said the London man,  
"they were inclined to doubt us."  
The Irishman, whom his friends called  
Paddy, told me of the British losses at  
Mons. His view of the extent of the  
execution inflicted by the Germans was,  
I think, an exaggerated one, and I re-  
frain from repeating it. He admitted  
that the German regiment was particularly  
fortunate, for after twenty-four